

Supporting Information

Mapping the Cytochrome c Folding Landscape

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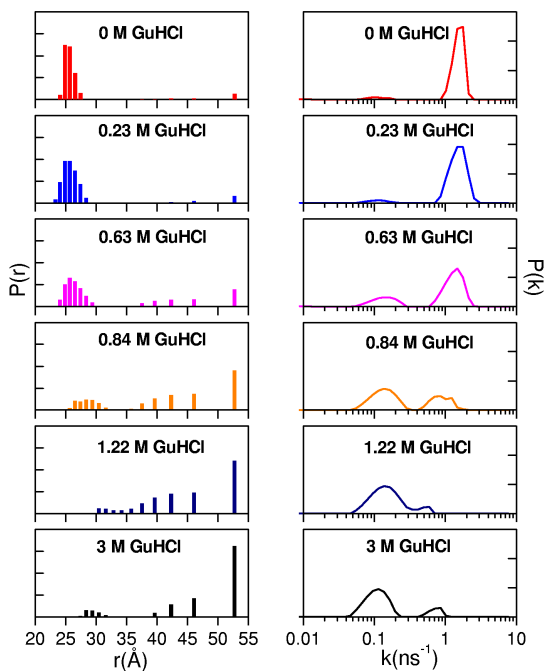


Figure S1 GuHCl induced changes in the distributions of luminescence decay rates ($P(k)$, right) and $D-A$ distances ($P(r)$, left) in DNS(C102)-cyt *c* (pH 7, 22 °C). Kinetics data fit using the ME algorithm.

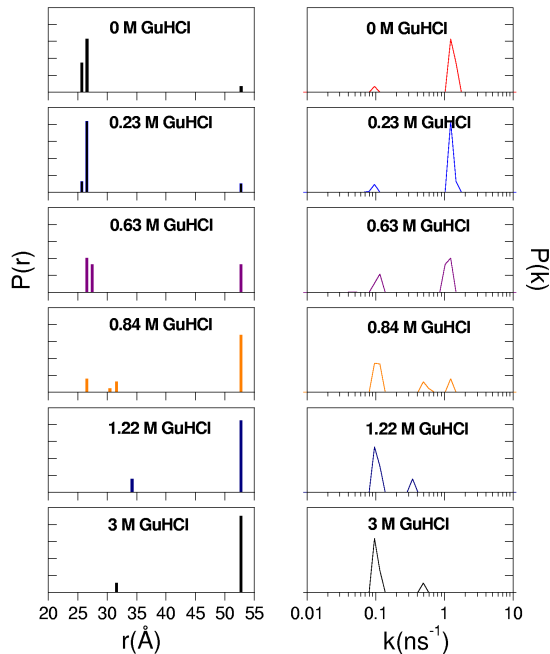


Figure S2 GuHCl induced changes in the distributions of luminescence decay rates ($P(k)$, right) and $D-A$ distances ($P(r)$, left) in DNS(C102)-cyt *c* (pH 7, 22 °C). Kinetics data fit using the LSQNONNEG algorithm.

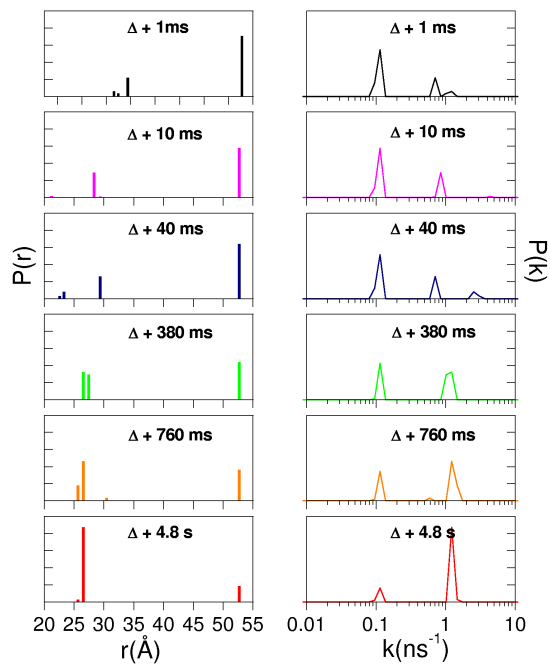


Figure S3 Evolution of the distributions of luminescence decay rates ($P(k)$, right) and D - A distances ($P(r)$, left) during the refolding of DNS(C102)-cyt c ($[\text{GuHCl}] = 0.13 \text{ M}$, pH 7, 22°C). Kinetics data fit using the LSQNONNEG algorithm.

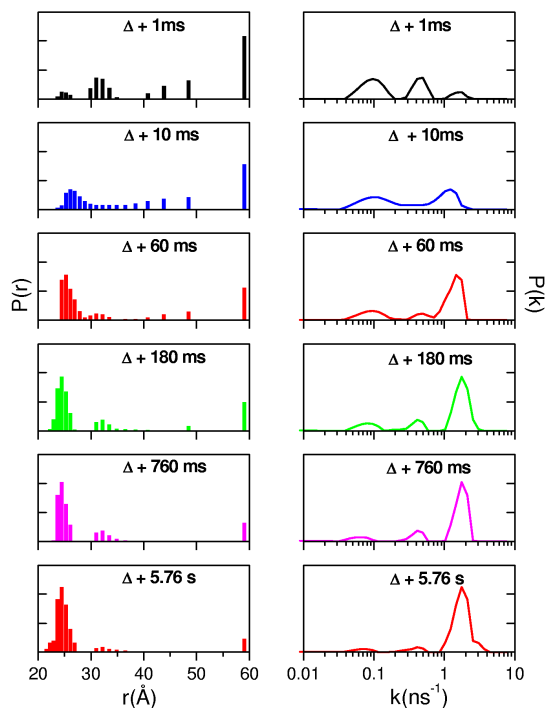


Figure S4 Evolution of the distributions of luminescence decay rates ($P(k)$, right) and D - A distances ($P(r)$, left) during the refolding of DNS(C102)-cyt *c* in the presence of imidazole ([GuHCl] = 0.13 M, [im] = 0.15 M, pH 7, 1 °C). Kinetics data fit using the ME algorithm.

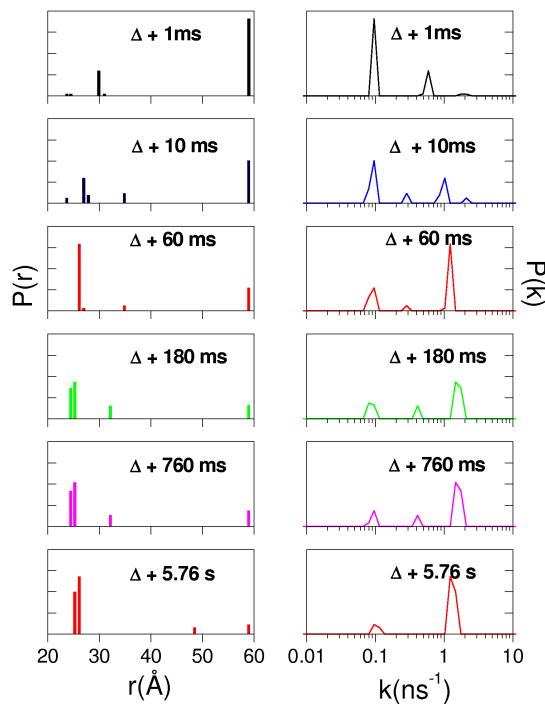


Figure S5 Evolution of the distributions of luminescence decay rates ($P(k)$, right) and D - A distances ($P(r)$, left) during the refolding of DNS(C102)-cyt *c* in the presence of imidazole ([GuHCl] = 0.13 M, [im] = 0.15 M, pH 7, 1 °C). Kinetics data fit using the LSQNONNEG algorithm.